

LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COMBINED DISTRICT COUNCILS

GUISBOROUGH UNION.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1914

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

W. W. STAINTHORPE, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the Loftus Urban Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

Loftus district embraces Loftus (proper), Skinningrove, part of Carlin-How, Liverton Mine village, and Old Liverton village. Skinningrove lies in a narrow ravine through which flows a stream, and is bounded on the north by the sea. Loftus stands on the hill to the east of the ravine, and Carlin How on that to the west. Liverton Mine village lies on a hill to the south-west of Loftus, and Old Liverton village is situate inland about two miles from the coast.

Loftus lies on the lower oolite, estuarine beds consisting of sandstone and shale.

Carlin How lies on the upper lias, grey shale.

Skinningrove, the north part is on the lower lias shales, the south part on the middle lias (marly shales).

Liverton Mine lies on the lower oolite shales, grey limestone series.

Liverton Village lies on the lower oolite, estuarine beds.

The bulk of the adult male population is engaged in iron-stone mining, the smelting of iron-stone, the making of steel, and work connected therewith.

Population.

The usual method of estimating the population of a district is to presume that any increase or decrease shown to exist at the latest census, compared with the previous one, continues at the same rate year by year. This method may give fairly accurate results in some districts but in others it will not. Where the population depends upon a single industry, as, in the main, is the case in the Guisborough Union, it will vary to some extent with the variation in that industry. This renders it difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the populations in the several districts in the Union. Even when the number of inhabited houses is known the multiplication of this by the average number of persons per house as shown at the last census will not necessarily give a true result, as the average number per house may have risen or it may have fallen since the taking of the census. The conditions brought about by the war, namely the exodus of men who have joined the Territorial and other Forces and the increase resulting from the stationing of troops in the districts enhances the difficulty. Taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances I have decided to estimate the populations of the several districts at the middle of 1914 to be the same as at the corresponding period of the previous year.

The populations of the Guisborough Rural and the Redcar and Saltburn Urban districts are materially increased in the summer months by visitors, by camps of Territorials, of Church Lads Brigades, of Scouts, &c., and by the occupants of tents, vans, &c. As the corrected death rate of a district is based on its fixed population, and as in calculating this rate the deaths of non-residents are excluded, any temporary increase of the population does not affect this rate. It may however affect the health of the district. That cases of infectious diseases are imported by visitors is certain, and it is also undoubted that in some houses overcrowding results from the taking in of visitors;—this is very difficult to prevent. In some cases the householder lets the whole of his house and either joins some other family or dwells for the time being in a tent or van. Where the former plan is adopted overcrowding in many instances occurs. Nor is the latter system altogether free from objection, the tendency being to use some makeshift tent or wood structure, the accommodation of which is anything but adequate for the needs of the family.

Birth and Mortality Rates.

Population estimated at middle of year	...	9300.
Births (corrected)	... 291 (152 males, 139 females).	
Birth rate	... 31'18.	
Deaths (corrected)	... 106 (74 males, 32 females).	
Death rate	... 11'39.	
Infectious diseases death rate (tuberculosis excluded)	0'96.	
Tuberculosis death rate	... 0'64.	
Diarrhoeal diseases death rate	0'43.	

Inspections.

Nuisances ascertained to exist during visits made by the Inspector are either reported by entry in his journal, or the particulars are forwarded to the owner or agent of the property, or to me. Those which come under my own observation are either reported direct to the Council or particulars are forwarded to the Inspector for entry in his journal, or are communicated to the owner or his agent. The Inspector's journal and my report are placed before the Council (or a Committee) at each of its monthly meetings. The several items in the journal and the report are considered and instructions are given for the serving of the necessary notices. In most cases an informal notice is issued, if not complied with the matter is reported to the Council.

Number of Inspections and re-inspections under Housing Acts	...	414
Ditto	under Factory and Workshop Act	... 78
Ditto	under Dairies and Cowsheds Order	... 35
Ditto	of slaughterhouses	... 218
Ditto	of premises where food is prepared	... 245
	(includes Dairies and Slaughter Houses)	
Ditto	of common lodging-houses	... 20
Number of visits under Notification Act	...	50
Number of notices sent to Teachers (re infectious cases)	...	107
Number of premises disinfected	...	45
Number of informal notices served	...	62
Number of statutory notices served	...	3
Number of notices complied with	...	50
	(excluding notices served under Housing & Town Planning &c., Act)	
Number of unexpired notices	...	0

Birth Rate.

Is the fall of the birth rate in the Guisborough Union real or apparent only? During the years which intervene between one census and another the population of a district is *estimated*; any error in this estimate will lead to an error in the birth rate. For example let the population of a district be estimated at 9000, supposing the births to be 270 the rate would be 30'0 per 1000. If however the population be under-estimated by 500 the true birth rate will be 28'4. In Census years the birth rate being based on the census returns can be considered as accurate. In the census year 1891 the birth rate of the Guisbro' Union was 33'03; in 1901 it had fallen to 30'49, falling still further in 1911 to 28'96. But such a decline may arise from a change in the constitution of the population. At one period a population may consist chiefly of persons between 20 and 45 years of age, the procreative period; after the lapse of some years the number of persons of procreative age declines, with the result that the birth rate falls. When a new industry is started in a district most of the workers attracted thereto are comparatively young. It can readily be understood that the birth rate

of such a place will be higher than that of a district where the number of aged persons is high. During the fifteen years 1899-1914 the proportion of death among persons 65 years of age and upwards was in Saltburn (in round figures) 36 per cent. of the total, in Redcar 30 per cent., in the rest of the Union 25 per cent. As is known the mining industry in Cleveland began about fifty years ago. The question then arises, is the fall in the birth rate the result of a change in the constitution of the population, that is, is there a material increase in the number of aged persons? In one of the districts in which nearly the whole of the working population is engaged in iron-stone mining and allied work the number of deaths among persons 65 years of age and upwards was in 1889 15 per cent. of the total, in 1904 it arose to 16 per cent., and in 1908 to 23 per cent., remaining at that figure in 1913. This rise in the Guisborough Union as a whole is too small to account for the decrease in the birth rate. When it is considered that since 1911 the fall has continued it must be concluded that there is a real fall in the birth rate.

Pollution of Streams :—Nil.

The sewage of Loftus proper (excluding some houses on the outskirts of the town), of Skinningrove, Liverton Mine Cottages and that part of Carlin-how which is in the Loftus district discharges into the sea below ordinary low water mark. That part of the Loftus main sewer passing through Deepdale Wood which was damaged owing to subsidences resulting from mining operations has been re-laid.

Scavenging.

The arrangements as to scavenging remain the same as detailed in my Report for the year 1913.

Number of fixed ashpits in combination with conveniences	...	...	159
Number of small fixed ashwells ditto	...	...	210
Number of fixed ashpits not in combination with conveniences	...	...	130
Number of moveable iron receptacles with covers	...	...	139
Number of moveable receptacles of other forms	...	...	1157
Number of water-closets	...	...	264

(Note :—the 1157 receptacles are used both for nightsoil and refuse).

Number of conveniences in which moveable receptacles were substituted for fixed receptacles	...	...	6
Number of conveniences with fixed receptacles converted into water-closets	...	...	16
Number of conveniences with moveable receptacles converted into water-closets	...	...	3

(No waste water-closets in use).

Water Supplies.

Samples of water from the public supplies in Loftus, Liverton Mines, and Liverton Village were tested for the purpose of ascertaining if they had any action on lead. The test was carried out in the following way. One hundred C. C. (cubic centimetres) of the water was poured into a Nesslerising tube, in this was placed a piece of lead five inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, and about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The tube was placed in the dark for 24 hours. At the end of that time the lead was removed and a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen passed through the water. If lead be present the water assumes a brown-black colour, the depth of this tint depending on the amount of lead dissolved. All the waters were found to be non-solvent.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

The Register contains the names and addresses of 16 cowkeepers and three dairymen. All cowsheds and dairies were inspected. Notes were made of the general condition of each, of the cubic capacity, the ventilation, lighting, drainage, water supply, &c. The cubic capacity per cow in three sheds was between 350 and 400 feet, in six between 400 and 500, in five between 500 and 600, in three between 600 and 700, and in three between 700 and 800. In nine sheds the ventilation was good, in six it was fair. In two instances the ventilation was insufficient; in each case notice was served to improve the ventilation, in each this was complied with. In ten sheds the lighting was good, in six fair. In every instance the water supply was adequate. In the majority of cases the drainage discharged into the fold-yard, in four it passed into the sewer.

On the whole the general conditions were satisfactory. Notice to relay the floor of one shed was served and complied with.

All the dairies were found to be clean and in good condition.

Foods,—inspection of premises where prepared or stored.

Bakehouses, aerated-water works and premises where fish are fried, sausages prepared, and ice-cream made are inspected under the Factory and Workshop Act. Food stuffs hawked in carts or barrows are also inspected.

There are nine licensed (or registered) slaughterhouses in the district:—the inspections of these numbered 218:—246 carcasses were examined. One side of beef (imported) was condemned as unfit for food.

Elementary Schools :—Table of particulars re Water Supply.

Sanitary Conveniences, &c.

School.	Is Water on Premises ?			Sanitary Conveniences.	Yard Pervious or Impervious.
Loftus Mixed ...	Yes	...	...	W.Cs. ...	Impervious.
Loftus Infant ...	Yes	...	...	Earth Closets and W.C. ...	Impervious
Loftus R.C. ...	Yes	...	...	W.Cs. ...	Impervious
Loftus New ...	Yes	...	...	W.Cs. ...	Impervious
Liverton Mines ...	Yes	...	...	Pails ...	Impervious
Liverton Village ...	No	...	...	Ordinary ...	Pervious
Skinningrove Mixed ...	Yes	...	...	W.Cs. ...	Impervious
Skinningrove Infant ...	Yes	...	...	W.Cs. ...	Impervious

Owing to the prevalence of Whooping-cough at Liverton Mines it was found necessary to advise closure of the school for one month.

Common Lodginghouses.

There are two common lodginghouses owned and supervised by one person:—they are maintained in clean condition. Twenty visits were made to these during the year. The yard of one was not in good condition,—it has been relaid.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act., 1909.

Number of houses inspected under the Act	...	...	...	222
ditto re-inspected	...	...	...	192
ditto considered unfit for habitation	...	...	...	1
Number of representations made with a view to making closing orders	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	1
Number of houses in which defects were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses made fit after the making of closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of notices served to make houses fit for habitation, including all notices served to remedy structural defects	...	...	...	152

Lighting.			Condition of houses as to Air Circulation.			Cleanliness.		
Good	...	221	Good	...	221	Clean	...	138
Fair	...	1	Fair	...	1	Fair	...	68
Bad	...		Bad	...		Not clean	...	11
						Dirty	...	5

Particulars of defects found :—

Defective house yards	...	34
do. or damp walls	...	25
do. floors	...	40
do. pantries	...	7
do. sanitary conveniences	...	18
do. roofs	...	33
do. windows	...	31
Other defects	...	20

Most of the defects were of a minor character such as result from wear and tear, or from storms. Serious defects were found in six houses.]

Four notices to cleanse were served, all complied with.

Other particulars :—

Average number of persons per house	...	5·0
Number of cases of overcrowding (more than 2 persons per room)	...	2
Number of houses occupied by two families	...	8
Number of houses with 3 rooms	...	9
ditto 4 „	...	24
ditto 5 „	...	173
ditto over 5 „	...	16—222
Number of houses inspected the rent of which was over £16	...	3

House Accommodation.

Particulars obtained during inspections made under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, indicates a still further improvement in house accommodation, the average number of persons per house being 5·0 compared with 5·25 in 1913 and 6·05 in 1912.

Twenty-seven houses were erected during the year nineteen of which are suitable for the working-classes. Plans for nineteen houses have been approved of by the Council.

Receptacles for Animal Manure.

In order to prevent any nuisance arising from the undue accumulation of manure I reported it to be desirable that the Council should instruct the Inspector to proceed, where necessary, under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The Council declined to insist on the weekly removal of manure as required by the Byelaw, but decided that the owners of horses and cattle should be urged to remove manure as often as possible.

Infectious Diseases.

The steps taken to prevent the spread of infection remain the same as in past years, details of these were given in the Report for the year 1912.

Tuberculosis.

Number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified	...	5
ditto of other forms of tuberculosis	...	3
Attack rate per 1000 of the population	...	0·86
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	3
ditto from other forms of tuberculosis	...	3
Number of bacteriological examination of 'sputum'	...	21
ditto with positive result	...	8
ditto with negative result	...	13

In endeavouring to trace the source of infection in a case of tuberculosis the investigator is faced by the difficulty that he has no means of ascertaining with any degree of certainty at what period in the life of the patient the disease was contracted, the length of time elapsing between the invasion of the body by the bacilli and the manifestation of the symptoms being indefinite. A prolonged enquiry into the life and habits of the patient and of the ailments he has passed through might afford a clue.

With regard to predisposing causes I have nothing to add to what was stated on this point in my report for the year 1913.

Of the 87 persons in the Union notified to be suffering from tuberculosis 47 were males, 40 females. Twenty-four of the patients were insured persons and 46 the dependents of insured. Of the 47 suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis eighteen died during the year, of the forty suffering from other forms of the disease ten died. Six of the adult patients were miners. The disease did not prevail unduly among any class of workers.

Of the 87 cases notified 81 were visited by me; a number were visited a second time.

One patient appeared to have contracted the disease from another member of the family. In a few instances the home conditions were bad, being such as to predispose to the disease. Such defects (structural) as existed were of a very minor character.

Of the 87 persons notified to be suffering from tuberculosis seven were non-residents, all had contracted the disease previous to coming into the district and all came hoping that 'change' or improved environment would have a beneficial effect. No doubt in each instance the Medical Officer of Health for the district from which the patient came had already received notification. These seven should therefore be deducted from the number (87) of new cases.

Fourteen patients received Sanatorium treatment. The statement made in my Report for 1913 that this form of treatment will fall into disrepute unless great care is exercised in

the selection of cases for such treatment is as true to-day as then. A medical man advises his patient to obtain sanatorium treatment believing his condition to be such that this treatment would result in the disease being checked:—the sanatorium authority may think otherwise. Who is to decide? The existing conditions are unsatisfactory and are likely to remain so until some scheme is adopted whereby the selection is placed in the hands of a specialist, a Tuberculosis Officer. The County Council has recently adopted a scheme for the provision of Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the appointment of Tuberculosis Officers, &c. This scheme has been submitted, or will shortly be submitted, to the Local Government Board for approval.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	30
Number of houses in which cases occurred			...	18
Mortality	...	...	3·3 per cent. of cases notified	
Average number of cases during 1909-1913			...	50

None of the cases were removed to the Sanatorium. Eighteen occurred in Loftus proper, of the remainder six occurred in an isolated house in the rural part of the district.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	16
Houses in which cases occurred	...	...	...	16
Mortality	...	...	...	Nil
Average number per annum during the years 1909-13	...			17
Bacteriological examinations made to aid diagnosis			...	15
ditto	of convalescents		...	55
ditto	of contacts	...	...	1
ditto	giving positive result		...	31
ditto	„ negative „		...	36
ditto	showing 'no growth'		...	4

Twelve of the patients were removed to the Sanatorium. The District Council supplies diphtheria anti-toxin.

No case either of enteric fever or puerperal fever was notified.

Isolation Hospital.

The attention of the Council was drawn to a Memorandum received from the Local Government Board on the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of Small-pox. I pointed out that the hospital did not in several respects conform with the requirements specially needed when isolating a case of smallpox at the same time suggesting that the Council ask the Joint Smallpox Hospital Board if and on what terms they would admit cases of the disease occurring in the Loftus district. The Board agreed to do so, stating terms. The Council decided to allow the matter to remain in abeyance. Subsequently the Board withdrew its offer, stating that it was prepared to enter into negotiations if the Council so desired. An estimate of the cost of fencing the area on which the isolation buildings stand was laid before the Council by its Surveyor—this matter was also allowed to remain in abeyance.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths in the Guisborough Union of infants, children under one year of age, was 160 being 100.7 per 1000 births registered. The rate in each of the districts was as follows :—

Guisborough Rural	37.7	Average for the years 1904—1913	117.8
Guisborough Urban	133.3	ditto	125.2
Loftus Urban	109.9	ditto	120.3
Redcar Urban	56.4	ditto	106.9
Saltburn Urban	31.7	ditto	86.9
Skelton and Brotton Urban	134.5	ditto	119.8

The rate varies from year to year, such variation being mainly due to the prevalence or otherwise of infectious diseases and other ailments particularly affecting infants.

Of the various problems connected with Public Health that of reducing the number of deaths of infants is one of the most difficult. An analysis of the causes of infant mortality during the past year shows that about 40% were attributed to premature birth, wasting, debility, &c., 20% to lung diseases, 10% to diarrhoeal diseases and 6% to infectious diseases (including tuberculosis).

Over half of the deaths occurred within the first three months of life and of these two-thirds within the first month. All deaths due to premature birth, debility, &c., may be considered as having a pre-natal origin, that is they resulted from conditions affecting the infant before birth, through its mother. An unhealthy and debilitated woman cannot be expected to give birth to a healthy child. Before birth she and it are one, with her food it is fed, with her blood it is nourished. Apart from the deaths which can with certainty be stated to arise from pre-natal conditions it is more than probable that a fairly large proportion of those due to causes other than premature birth, debility, &c., are attributable indirectly to such conditions. It is quite certain that until the effect of the condition of the mother upon her unborn child is fully appreciated, and action in accordance therewith taken, no sensible diminution in the infant mortality rate can be expected. Never perhaps in the history of the British Nation has it been so essential as at present to conserve human life and to maintain the highest degree of health possible. Before the war ends a very large number of the healthiest and most vigorous men of the nation will have perished and many of those who return will be maimed and enfeebled. The wealth of a nation does not consist in its material possessions but in the physical and mental health of its people.

At the end of July a circular headed "Maternity and Child Welfare" was issued to County Councils and Sanitary Authorities stating that an estimate had been laid before Parliament for a Grant to be distributed by the Local Government Board in aid of the expenditure of local authorities in respect of institutions or other provision for maternity and child welfare. A Memorandum outlining a scheme for such work accompanied the Circular. That Board thinks that for the rural and smaller urban areas it will generally be found desirable to develop a county organisation. Useful work could be done by voluntary agencies acting in conjunction with the local authority and its officers. This subject, Maternity and Child Welfare, demands the most serious consideration of County Councils and Sanitary Authorities.

Special Conditions and Work connected therewith consequent upon the War.

The coast line in the Guisborough Union extends from (and includes) the South Gare at the mouth of the Tees to the stream which flows into the sea at Staithes. It was to be expected therefore that a number of Troops would be stationed in the district. Under ordinary conditions premises occupied by His Majesty's Forces are exempt from the

supervision of the local Medical Officer of Health. At the end of August a circular was issued by the Local Government Board on "Co-operation between the Civil and Military Sanitary Services" in which the Medical Officer of Health of a district in which troops are, or are likely to be stationed was invited to offer his services to the Military Medical Authority. This I did. On October 21st, a War Office Circular was issued requiring the Medical Officer of Health to assist the Military Authority in maintaining the health of the troops in every way possible. He is required to inspect systematically all billets, camps and or other places solely in military occupation as to water supply, methods of disposal of all solid and liquid refuse, general cleanliness, and for the prevention of exposure to infection. Various other duties are named. As there are a large number of billets in the several districts the many duties connected therewith devolving on me has absorbed, and will absorb until the end of the war, a large amount of time. The work so far has included the inspection of premises proposed to be used as billeting places, the inspection of premises where troops are stationed, making arrangements for the erection of latrines and the scavenging of the same, making provision for the isolation of cases of infectious disease which may occur among the troops, giving information to the Medical Military Authorities of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease, &c., &c.

The Council's staff remains the same as before the War.

Factories and Workshops.

The Register contains the names and addresses of the occupiers of ten factories and sixty-two workshops, as follows :—

WORKSHOPS.				FACTORIES.			
Carpenters	...	...	11	Aerated water factories	...	...	2
Shoemakers	...	...	8	Carpentry	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	7	Foundry	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	7	Cycle repairing	...	...	1
Sausage makers	...	...	3	Milling	...	...	1
Ice-cream makers	...	...	4	Sawmill	...	...	1
Fish-friers	...	...	4	Iron works	...	...	1
Milliners	...	...	4	Gas works	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	4	Sausage-making	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	3				—
Printers	...	...	2				10
Whitesmith	...	...	1				
Saddler	...	...	1				
Plumber	...	...	1				
Beer-bottling	...	...	2				
			—				
			62				

The inspections of the above, including those made by myself, numbered 84. Nine notices to remedy defects were served and complied with.

Skinningrove Port.

The jetty at this port is the property of the Skinningrove Iron Company and is used by that Company only. The three steamships trading between that port and others belong to the Company. No food of any kind is landed thereat. One ship was inspected by me. None of the ships are running at present.

Future Action.

The financial condition of the country resulting from the war renders it essential to reduce to the minimum the expenditure on public works. Under the circumstances the Medical Officer of Health in making his recommendations finds it difficult to steer between the Scylla of false economy and the Charybdis of undesirable expenditure. The nation is faced by the absolute necessity of carrying on the war to a successful termination as quickly as possible. But to accomplish this, men sound in body and mind are needed. It is requisite therefore that every available means be taken to maintain and improve the health of the people.

The accommodation for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases is in several respects inadequate. It consists of two iron and wood buildings and a caretaker's house (of stone). The buildings are not fenced in, there is no ambulance, a cab being hired as occasion requires; there is no disinfecting apparatus; no adequate arrangement for the provision of hot water for baths, &c.; no proper sleeping accommodation for nurses.

The substitution of water-closets for closets with fixed receptacles has been commenced—it is desirable that there should be no delay in its continuance.

In previous reports I pointed out that for the maintenance of health the action of the individual is as necessary as that of the sanitary authority. The great wastage of life, caused by the war, among that section of the population which consists of the most healthy and vigorous must be my excuse, if excuse be needed, for again referring to the matter. The absolute necessity of every member of the community doing his duty in this respect cannot be too strongly urged. The King and Country need healthy and vigorous men and women to carry on the work of the nation whether that be in the fighting line, in the workshop, or in the home; need them to be healthy and vigorous that their children, the future generation of the Empire, may be so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

To the Members of the
Loftus Urban District Council.

Saltburn-by-Sea,
March, 1915.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	7,650	287		37'53	105	13'72		3	33	114'9	108	14'11
1910	8,250	304		36'84	117	14'18		5	42	138'1	122	14'78
1911	8,880	310	312	35'13	122	13'76		7	35	112'1	129	14'52
1912	9,300	281	283	30'43	104	11'18		7	25	88'3	111	11'94
1913	9,300	279	279	30'0	121	13'01		9	37	132'6	130	13'97
1914	9,300	290	291	31'18	102	10'96		4	32	109'9	106	11'39

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						Loftus.	Skinningsrove.	Carlin How.	Liverton Mines.	Detached Houses.	
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.						
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	16		5	6	3	2		7	3	4	1	1	12
Erysipelas ...	2					1	1	1				1	
Scarlet Fever ...	30		6	18	3	3		18		2	2	8	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2						1	1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5				3		2	2	2	1			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3		1	1	1			2		1			
Totals ...	58	2	12	25	10	6	2	31	6	8	3	10	12

No case of any of the following diseases was notified :—

small-pox, cholera, plague, typhus fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, continued fever, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis.

Table III.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
			All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up-wards.
All causes	Certified	All									
	Uncertified										
1.	Enteric Fever	... ..								
2.	Small Pox	... ..								
3.	Measles	... ..								
4.	Scarlet Fever	... ..	1				1			
5.	Whooping Cough	... ..	6	8	2		1			
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	... ..	2		1	1				
7.	Influenza	... ..	4			1		2	1	
8.	Erysipelas	... ..								
9.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		8				1	2			
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	... ..	1			1				
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	... ..	2				1	1		
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	... ..	4					1	3	
13.	Rheumatic Fever	... ..								
14.	Meningitis	... ..								
15.	Organic Heart Disease	... ..	14					2	4	8
16.	Bronchitis	... ..	10	5		2				3
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	2	1					1	
18.	Other diseases of respiratory organs	... ..	1						1	
19.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	... ..	4	4						
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	... ..	1				1			
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	... ..	1						1	
21a.	Alcoholism	... ..								
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease		3							8	
23.	Puerperal Fever	... ..								
24.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	... ..	1					1		
25.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	... ..	9	9						
26.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	... ..	7					2	3	2
27.	Suicide	... ..	1						1	
28.	Other Defined Diseases	... ..	28	10	2	2		3	4	7
29.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown		1						1		
			106	82	5	7	4	8	15	17	28

Table IV.
Infant Mortality.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{	Certified.	All										
		Uncertified.											
Small-pox	...	...	...							
Chicken-pox	...	...	...							
Measles	...	...	...							
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...							
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...						1	1	1		3
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...							
Erysipelas	..	...	...							
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...							
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...							
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...							
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...							
Convulsions	...	...	...	1				1		1			2
Laryngitis	...	...	...							
Bronchitis	...	...	...				1	1		2	2		5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...								1		1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...			1		1					1
Enteritis	...	...	...							2	1		3
Gastritis	...	...	...						2	3			5
Syphilis	...	...	...							
Rickets	...	...	...							
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...							
Injury at birth	...	...	...							
Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	2			3					3
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...							
Premature birth	...	...	...	1	2	1		4	1				5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...							
Other Causes	...	...	...	1				1	1	1		1	4
Nett Births {				legitimate 277				Nett Deaths {				legitimate infants 27	
				illegitimate 14								illegitimate infants 5	
				} 291								} 32	

Table of Birth and Mortality Rates
in the several Districts in the Union.

DISTRICT.	Population estimated to middle of year 1913.	Births:— Uncorrected number.	Births:— Corrected number.	Birth Rate.	Deaths registered in District.	Death Rate.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age).	Infant Mortality Rate	Total number of Deaths at all ages.	Death Rate.	Infectious Diseases Death Rate (including Diarrhoea but excluding Tuberculosis).	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Diarrhoeal Diseases Death Rate.
Guisborough Rural	7860	211	212	26.97	89	11.32	4	8	8	37.7	93	11.83	1.01	1.14	0.12
Guisborough Urban	7100	297	240	33.80	122	17.18	11	4	32	133.3	115	16.19	2.39	1.54	0.56
Loftus Urban	9300	290	291	31.18	102	10.96	0	4	32	109.9	106	11.39	0.96	0.64	0.13
Redcar Urban	11500	248	248	21.56	121	10.52	2	11	14	56.4	130	11.30	0.87	1.39	0.34
Saltburn Urban	3500	63	63	18.00	30	8.57	5	2	2	31.7	27	7.71	0.28	Nil.	Nil.
Skelton & Brotton Urban	16000	534	535	33.43	229	14.31	2	17	72	134.5	245	15.31	0.87	1.25	0.31
Totals and Averages	55260	1583	1589	2.75	693	12.54	24	46	160	100.7	716	12.95	1.12	1.10	0.34

